

Social Mobilization Dengue Hemorrhagic Vector Control and Sustainability in Indonesia

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Objective

This presentation aims to developed comprehensive dengue hemorrhagic fever vector control by new approach social mobilization of city residents in Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia and to monitor its sustainability of the program for 4 years.

Introduction

Dengue Hemorrhagic fever is the most important mosquito-borne viral disease in Indonesia and the most rapidly spreading over the past 40 years. It is a major cause of morbidity and mortality especially among children. Beside of that, larval habitats are increasing rapidly in Padang city as urban areas. It refers to poor populations lacking basic health services.

Effective bottom-up community participation increasingly is recognized as an important component of environmentally-sustainable control programs. But community based health service action become weak recently in Padang Indonesia. It needs some new energy to strengthen. Adoption of social capital concept into the program could be a way out. An action research through community-based approaches is developed to reduce disease transmission and environmental management for control of dengue hemorrhagic fever.

Methods

The research was implemented through 3 steps; mapping the determinant of health's problem with 400 respondents including key container - pupal survey in the Jati village, Padang; brainstorming with the community about their problems; and find the solution to solve the problem together. Furthermore, the action health model based on 4 pillars, there are; empowerment, capacity building, equipment & attractive activity. The project promotes community health condition by developing personal skills, house hold waste managements, environmental management for control of dengue hemorrhagic fever, workshop for income generating, as well as empowerment of health cadre, health expert, facility and funding, all aimed at strengthening community action to develop health service model. We monitor the sustainable of the program 4 years afterward.

Results

Result of the pupal survey in pre and post intervention within 6 month showed that the positive containers decreased from 33.3% into 4%. The incident of dengue hemorrhagic fever in Jati village decrease within 4 years became null. The output of the implementations are not only succeed to environmental management for control of dengue hemorrhagic fever and initiate and drive processes of social change aiming at the improvement of living conditions conducive to health but also had a multiplayer effect. Even it could initiate of growing another community based action in education, income generating activity. After 4 years of monitoring the program is still continuously and sustainable afterward.

Conclusions

Adoption of social capital concept into the comprehensive dengue hemorrhagic fever vector control program, with bottom-up community participation model- based on 3 steps and 4 pillars social mobilization,

had shown an effective intervention. Community in Padang city of these relations demonstrated trust and confidence in each other, which helps enabling them as a social group to become successful in social, cultural, and health terms. This project proved that behind the concept of social capital lies the idea of a well-balanced social system, which favors mutual collaboration between social agencies and sectors for the sake of the sustainability of this system itself.

Keywords

Dengue hemorrhagic fever; social capital; community based approach; strengthening community; determinant of health

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